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In its recently ratified Constitution, New Hampshire makes it necessary for those who would vote to be able to read and write. The educational qualification has not been defeated in any State in which it has been submitted to the people.

A little while ago it was discovered that most of the boys in the high school of an cky carried concealed weapons. and now it develops that many of the girls in another high school smoke cigarettes. What are the parents of Indiana children doing?

The anthracite coal production during the month of February was 5,070,608 tons, as compared with 3,741,253 tons for the same month in 1902. The shipments during last month were the largest in the history of anthracite mining. The operators, miners and railroads are now working together to make up the shortage caused by the strike.

A New York paper announces that Miss Nera Stanton Blatch, granddaughter of the late Elizabeth Cady Stanton, "will take up the work of her grandmother," and adds: "She was the first and only woman to enter the civil engineering department of Cornell University." Let's see. Did Mrs. Stanton find it necessary to take a course of civil engineering before she undertook to promote the cause of woman suffrage?

The statement of several papers that Mr. Robert G. Hedrick, who died in this city a few days ago, was commissioner of Indian affairs under President Lincoln was He may have held some position in the office during that period, but no person of that name was ever commissionor of Indian affairs. The commissioner of Indian affairs from the beginning of Mr. Lincoln's administration until his death was William P. Dole, of Illinois.

Mayor Harrison had no opposition for nayor of Chicago in the Democratic primaries yesterday, not because the majority of that party desires his re-election, but because his gang of place-holders, including the police, were able to man all the precincts and vote the loose and lawless element for Harrison delegates. As a matter of fact, most of the influential leaders would like to see Harrison defeated. The hold which the municipal administrations | the formation of an alliance in support of several cities has upon the vicious class gives them power to extend their reign regardless of the wishes of the majority of their parties having no organization nor apparent power of concentration.

Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, British coonial secretary, seems to have had an enthusiastic popular reception on his return to England from South Africa. If unswerving devotion to British interests and maintenance of the imperial policy during costly war, and since, entitle a minister to opular recognition, Mr. Chamberlain certainly deserves it. His trip to South Africa for the purpose of placating the Boers and establishing British authority was an unusual step for a minister to take and recent dispatches have indicated that he accomplished important results. At present Mr. Chamberlain has no title, but it would not be surprising if a high one is conferred

A petition quite numerously signed has been presented to President Roosevelt urging him to recommend to Congress the nactment of a law establishing popular suffrage in the District of Columbia. Such a step would not be a new departure. Prior o 1874 a territorial form of government existed in the District, and the residents of Washington elected mayor and other municipal officers. Since 1874 the District has been governed by a nonpartisan board of ommissioners, consisting of one Repub lican, one Democrat and an army engineer officer appointed by the President. It generally conceded that the city is well overned, but many of its residents do not ike the idea of having no voice in local ecvernment. It is not likely, however, that any change will be made. Universal suffrage has not worked so well in other American cities as to give it much claim or adoption in the national capital.

That little clause in the Constitution the United States giving Congress power "to regulate commerce among the several States" has grown broad and potential beyoud anything the framers of the Constitution could have dreamed of. When it was adopted there were only thirteen States in the Union and the commerce among them amounted to very little. Now the States embrace the continent, and interstate com-

computation in bulk and value. The main It is a necessary power, and in applying it original provision, although present conditions never entered into the minds of the framers of the Constitution.

STUDENT LAWLESSNESS.

should be taught that when they matriculated at a great school they received no license to violate the law. Freshmen are too prone to believe that when they are admitted to a college or university they obtain privileges the common citizen does not enjoy. This is evidenced in many ways, such as the painting of statues, the torturing and kidnaping of fellow-students, the breaking up of class banquets, the holding of riotous celebrations in honor of athletic victories, the stealing of steps, fences and boxes to be used as fuel for bonfires, and the wanton smashing of windows and breaking down of doors. These are all offenses against the law, punishable with fine or imprisonment, and when the civi authorities wink at them as college pranks they are sowing trouble that is sure to be reaped in riot like the Lafayette outbreak It took the authorities of New Haven score or more of years to learn that the under class men of Yale had no privilege not enjoyed by the ordinary citizen. Now the disorderly student is treated like any other lawbreaker. If he destroys property or creates a disturbance he is arrested and punished. As a result of this policy rowdyism has almost ceased. So in New York, where students were once wont to celebrate athletic victories by "painting the town red"-taking possession of streets, smashing everything breakable and terrorizing restaurant keepers. At Cambridge also the reign of the lawless Harvard student has ended. And so it should be at Purdue, and will be if the Lafayette prosecutor does his full duty in the present riot cases.

It is not possible nor desirable for the college officials to exercise police powers beyond the campus, and it is questionable whether the wholesale expulsion or suspension of classes for the disorderly conduct of a few students will remedy the evil. In fact, the unmerited punishment of one youth will work more harm in school discipline than the nonpunishment of the guilty, for students are prompt to resent injustice, and their code of honor does not permi telling on one another. They may confess their own guiltiness in wrongdoing when pressed, but they will implicate no others; therefore, it is better for the civil authorities to deal with them. A capable prosecutor and a grand jury that is not afraid to do its duty can do more to break up student lawlessness than a faculty of Solomons endowed with modern wisdom. Fine and possible imprisonment, with the attending disgrace, are more to be feared than suspension or even expulsion. No young man studying for a profession desires to have his future clouded with a police record and the knowledge that he certainly will be arrested and fined if his pranks fracture the law will deter him from going beyond the limit of orderly conduct.

The Journal believes that a moderate display of school spirit is commendable. College songs and yells, shouts and cheers, harmless class "scraps" on the campus and interclass rivalry in the painting of numerals on tanks, etc., are sufficient vents for college enthusiasm and less of a drain or the pocketbooks of parents than willful destruction of other people's property. It is to be regretted, however, that many young and probably will not until they get a taste of criminal court justice. Students, whether freshmen or sophomores, should set an example in obeying law instead of defying it.

ARGENTINA AND THE MONROE

DOCTRINE. The recent communication of the Argentine Republic relative to the Monroe doctrine seems to have caused some misappregentina had proposed to the United States of the Monroe doctrine and of the principle that debts due by American nations to non-American nations shall not be collected by force. This statement caused the German ambassador at Washington to call at the State Department to inquire if it was true. It is somewhat remarkable, by the way, how keenly alert the German government is to every construction and application of the Monroe doctrine. That government should be informed that the doctrine

cannot possibly affect any European nation that does not undertake to violate it. The communication of the Argentine Republic through its minister at Washington did not propose any sort of an alliance with the United States in support of the Monroe doctrine. It was a practical recognition of the justice and benefits of the doctrine, but its main object was to state the views of the Argentine government relative to the compulsory collection of public debts of American states by European nations. It was represented that this practice by the great powers involved constant danger to weak states. As the Argertine minister of foreign relations put it: "The compulsory and immediate demand for payment at a given moment of a public debt by means of force would not produce other than the ruin of the weaker nations and the absorption of their government altogether, with all its inherent faculties, by the powerful nations of the earth." The Argentine government did not justify South American states in incurring debts which they could not pay, nor did it deny the right of European nations to protect their subjects against persecution or injustice. "The only thing that the Argentine Republic maintains," said the minister, "is the principle already accepted that there cannot be European territorial expansion in America or oppression of the people of this continent because their unfortunate financial condition might oblige one of them to put off the fulfillment of its obligations. The principle

The United States has never gone so far as to construe the Monroe doctrine as meaning that a public debt cannot justify merce, both by land and water, is beyond | vention to compel its payment. On the con- | countries possess great natural resources,

which we maintain is that a public debt

cannot give rise to an armed intervention.

and much less to the territorial occupation

of the soil of American nations by any Eu-

just debts, and if they refuse or fail to do doctrine is that permanent seizure or occupation of Ameridoctrine was clearly set forth in President 1902, to which Secretary Hay referred the The students at Purdue University who latter sought to induce the United States disturbed the peace of Lafayette last week to give a new construction to the Monroe doctrine, preventing the use of force to compel South American nations to pay their just debts, it failed. Nevertheless the statement was a formal recognition of the doctrine by Argentina, and the first that has been made by a South American government. The recognition of the doctrine by one of the most progressive states of South America will tend to strengthen it as a principle of American public law.

TWO GREAT ENTERPRISES. It is probable that the two greatest engineering enterprises of the twentieth century, and, perhaps, to be consummated in the first quarter of it, will be the Panama canal and an international railroad connecting North and South America. The construction of the canal by the United States is now as certain as anything in the future can be. The treaty with Colombia will be ratified in a few days, and President Roosevelt will then have a free hand to appoint a commission and make final arrangements for the presecution of the work. Once begun, its completion will only be a question of comparatively a few years. There is no other engineering enterprise now under consideration or in prospect in any part of the world at all comparable to it in magnitude and importance. It is regarded with great interest by all civilized by the United States will add greatly to its prestige as a world power and to its undisputed and beneficent domination of the western hemisphere. In addition to the immense strategic and commercial importance of the canal it will greatly strengthen the Monroe doctrine and tend to promote friendly relations between the United States and the states of Central and South America. The leading newspaper of South America, La Prenza, published at Buenos Ayres, recently had an editorial on "The United States and the Panama Canal," in

Since the celebrated message of Monroe the United States has not accomplished an act of greater significance than the treaty with Colombia for the construction of the Panama canal. This act tends to assert the principle of its continental policy with regard to Europe, and at the same time it contains its protest against the too oft repeated imputation that North Americans entertain projects of invasion and absorption of the independent and sovereign nations of South America. It requires a complete ignorance of the antecedents and the notives of the Monroe doctrine and a misconception of the tenor of the recent treaty to perceive in that document the North American imperialism in action and the

march against South America. The United States has always looked upon he interoceanic canal with a very lively interest, suggested by the fear of a political European interest, through it, in the South American continent. The Washington diplomacy has never neglected the question. ts work has had a unique aim-to prevent Suropean participation in the opening the projected road for navigation, which was to exercise an immense influence over the world's traffic. Her status as a grand nation on the Atlantic and the Pacific, and as the rival of Europe, explains her right and resolution to become proprietor of the The idea has been transmitted since the middle of the last century, when Great Britain was the only nation of Europe with a powerful force of expansion abroad. The statesmen of the united kingdom were preoccupied with the canal project, and tried to take a position assuring their influence over it, but the United States placed itself across their way * * * by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and more recently by the

The article proceeds to praise the enterprise of the United States in undertaking the work and to express absolute confidence in the good faith of this government in its relation with all Central and South American states.

Hay-Pauncefote treaties.

A continuous railway connecting the United States and South America will be a work scarcely second in interest and importance to the isthmian canal. Its consumdistant future. A recent dispatch stated that Secretary Hay, acting by authority of the Pan-American Congress, had appointed Charles M. Pepper, a well-known author and newspaper writer possessing peculiar qualifications for the work, as a special commissioner to promote the intercontinental road. This project has been under discussion for some time, though not nearly as long as the Panama canal has been. It was inaugurated by the Pan-American conference held in Washington in 1890. At the conference held in Mexico City last year resolutions were adopted favoring the idea, and a permanent Pan-American railway committee was appointed, with headquarters in Washington, to promote the project. This committee is composed of former United States Senator Davis, of West Virginia, chairman; Andrew Carnegie; Ambassador De Azperoz, of Mexico; Minister Calderon, of Peru, and Minister Arriaga, of Guatemala. This committee recommended the appointment of Mr. Pepper, and the suggestion was heartily indorsed by the representatives of other South American states. Mr. Pepper, by the way, was a delegate to the conference in Mexico City, and is personally acquainted with many South American statesmen. As Congress appropriated only \$2,500 to do the work which he will undertake, Messrs. Davis and Carnegie have each given \$5,000 to make up the necessary amount. With this backing and the prestige of an appointment from the secretary of state, Mr. Pepper will visit the capitals of the various countries interested, will confer with their gov ernments, study their resources and endeavor to enlist public interest in the enterprise. The proposed line would begin at the southern terminus of the Mexican rail way system, which already connects with roads in the United States. Thence it would go through Central America and the Isthmus of Panama, and, following the line of the Andes mountains to a point in Bolivia cross thence into the Argentine Republic Paraguay and Uruguay, taking in the capitals of all these countries. Branch lines are to enter Brazil and Chile, and a branch is proposed from the isthmus to Caracas, Venezuela. More than half of the entire route is already occupied by completed roads, and surveys have been made of other portions. There are more miles of completed railroads in some of the South American countries than people generally are aware of. Argentina has 10,171 miles, Brazil

9.195. Chile 2,850, Uruguay 1.141, Peru 1,036,

Bolivia 621, and others less. All of these

trary, it has on different occasions per- | and some of them have a great future. mitted and tacitly justified such measures. Buenos Ayres, the capital of Argentina, is It holds that all nations should pay their | a fine city, with a population of 840,000. Rio | de Janeiro, the capital of Brazil, has a population of 530,000; Valparaiso, the capital growing cities of less size. These countries if the United are worth cultivating, and States takes the lead in promoting the proposed intercontinental railway, which will capital, it should give this country a great advantage in bidding for South American trade. It is safe to predict that both the and in successful operation long before the middle of the present century.

NOT ALTOGETHER A BOON.

by Bishop Potter. The bishop regards labor as a sweet boon, and in addressing an audience of working women the other day said to them: "I hope you recognize the great privilege of toil," adding, "Happy nation, happy men and women who have work to do, and do it!" This is all very well, in its way, but such remarks from such men can really have but little influence on the people who do work in making them regard their toil as blessed. Every mature person of common sense knows it to be true that work, especially congenial work, is a thing to be welcomed for many reasons other than the monetary recomense. President Eliot, who is a worker, and Bishop Potter, who also works, know this. With all due respect to them, howmen and women do whose daily bread denot likely to be appreciated by the multitude of toilers. Few persons who labor complain of their toil because it is toil; to vary their work, they are tied to it year n and year out; they cannot escape from it except at the risk of pinching poverty to themselves and their families. There are no summer vacations for them, no trips South in winter, no tours of Europe, no a little rest." President Eliot may work sixteen hours a day, as he says, but he does not do it of necessity 300 days in the year. Nor does Bishop Potter. When either of and recuperates. It is the ability to do this, the certainty that they can do this without loss to themselves or others that causes the work they like to seem so blessed. It is this lack of freedom to move about and to enjoy repose when repose ing when work is a burden that is the chief sting of poverty, and nothing the volunteer worker, as he might be called, may say to the toiler from necessity can alter this fact or make unremitting labor seem a joy and a privilege.

THE CONSOLATION OF HISTORY. The reader of the inner histories of periods of the past is sure to find a great deal of consolation, particularly if he has become the victim of the present pessimism of a few writers and speakers who exalt their own righteousness in contrast to the prevailing degeneracy. Such reading will lead to the conclusion that in past periods which were great crises men in public life were as narrow, as dogmatic and jealous as at the present time. There were bosses then who were as tyrannical and unscrupulous as those of the present if the judgment of their contemporaries is taken. It would bellion all men on either side who were spites and jealousies, but any scrap of inner history shows that such was not the case. Mr. Lincoln's first Cabinet was not harmonious, not so much because there were differences of opinion on leading questions as that men were jealous of each other. Mr. Seward was distrusted by the Chase faction, while the Sumner school of radicals wasted a great deal of vital energy in watching and counteracting the alleged intrigues of the great secretary of state. Horace Greeley did not forget his

which grew out of their failure or neglect | public encouragement, and the efforts of the to make him postmaster of New York under the last Whig administration. Reading an article written more than thirty years ago by Thurlow Weed has suggested the foregoing observations. Weed was the most adroit man in larger politics the country has ever known. He never held an office and he had not the advantage of wealth, but for years he managed the Albany Evening Journal, really the official organ of the Whig party. He was from love of the power which it gave him. He attended to the big things of the Whig | standing, less than one-half have married party in New York. He left the little things to smaller men. Mr. Weed had tried to nominate Mr. Seward for President and failed, but he gave Mr. Lincoln loyal sup-But when Lincoln became President, Weed was treated by the anti-Seward faction about Washington as "a very bad man." He held no office nor did he want an office, but his foes did not like to see him in Mr. Lincoln's vicinity

At a very critical period of the war Archbishop Hughes, of New York, was induced to become the special representative of the United States to Europe, and particularly to those countries having large Catholic populations. One of the conditions of Archbishop Hughes's acceptance was that Mr. Weed should go with him. At first it was announced that Mr. Weed would be the archbishop's associate. It was a position which could not give Mr. Weed any political prominence, and for which no man could have been better qualified, since he was a rare diplomat; but the announcement that Weed would accompany the archbishop in an official position caused much opposition. It was assumed that Weed was bent on some mission that would put the interests of the country in peril. So great was the opposition that his friend Seward at the last hour hesitated to commission The archbishop insisted that Mr. Weed must go, if not as his fellow-ambassador as his unofficial associate. Such an arrangement had been made, Mr. Weed being anxious to go in any capacity that the mission might be successful. His friends, however, saw Secretary Seward and induced him to commission Mr. Weed. That he did not do so at first may seem puzzling, but the reason of Mr. Seward

was adequate, namely, he did not wish to

Weed, it would seem that in a season great public peril his enemies in his own of Chile, has 145,000, and there are other party would have favored his being sent abroad in an official character, but they could not rise above their prejudices. The mission was of great value to the Union cause, largely because few men possessed doubtless be built mainly by American | the diplomatic sense in a greater degree. And now that the period can be viewed through the vista of years it must be said that no man in civil life rendered the Union cause more valuable service than the much maligned Seward. He would not have made a secretary of war, but he did make a great secretary of state. It is due Thurlow Weed to say of him that from the day Mr. Lin-President Eliot, of Harvard, who recently coln took the oath of office until his assounded the praises of hard work, has since sassination he had no more loyal and usefu had his opinions enthusiastically supported supporter in his way than the much denounced "political intriguer and boss." Unlike some of those who denounced Mr. Weed, he was not a thorn in the flesh of

Mr. Lincoln. TO BENEFIT TEACHERS. Some years ago the public school teachers of Indianapolis established a benefit fund o be used in case of illness among the members of their association. It was sustained by the payment of regular dues by all the teachers, and the system was in operation long enough to prove the usefulness and importance of such a fund. Owing, however, to the unsatisfactory workings of some details of the plan the collection of dues was finally abandoned, and for some time there has been no benefit ever, they and their kind do not work as organization among the teachers. The need of it has been felt, nevertheless, for it has pends upon their constant to!!, and, there- | frequently happened that when illness ha overtaken individual members of this corp of workers their immediate associates in the schools have come to their relief. This throws an unnecessary burden upon the they accept it as a matter of course, as a few and places the recipient under a sense part of what life deals out to them. If | of obligation that would not be felt were they are unable to feel the bishop's en- her help to come from a fund to which thusiasm it is because they are not free she contributed her quota and in which she had a right to share. In a number of cities a benefit system is well established, and in a few instances-Philadelphia for one, if the Journal is not mistaken-a pension fund is in existence, the beneficiaries being teachers who have served a specified term of years in the schools or who are forced into retirement by premature disability. A dream cherished by optimistic members of the profession is of a time when they may be honorably retired on half pay, the pension to come out of pub lic funds. They argue hopefully, and not without reason, that they serve their counthe army and navy, and for even smaller remuneration. They point to certain pensioned civil servants, such as federal judges and city policemen and firemen, and aver that the community owes them an equal debt. But those who have noted the paralyzing effect upon legislators and other public men of the very mention of teach ers' pensions do not share in this iridescent vision. No serious proposition is more likely to cause heart failure to official guardians of the public welfare than this They will vote pensions to policemen and firemen cheerfully and as a duty, but throw up their hands in dismay at the thought of | that you weren't much of an actor, any way. pensions. teachers' wouldn't stand it," they say. Very likely they wouldn't. Taxpayers as a class do not understand or appreciate the debt they owe to public school teachers or the manner in which these teachers devote their lives to their work. Probably they never will, since the advertising of its own virtues and deserts is not a characteristic of the profession-at least so far as women teachers are concerned. This circumstance does not alter the fact, however, that, as stated before, a benefit fund is necessary, almost indispensable. Teachers' salaries are small, they must maintain a certain standard of living and of dress; the majority of them, like nearly all women workers of every class, have others dependent upon them, and saving money is a difficult, often an impossible thing. A realization of this has

ability should be generously supported. The statistics of the University of Michigan indicating the effect of coeducation upon marriage are interesting because the number of persons they embrace is sufficient to afford a basis of generalization. These statistics show that out of 1,835 women who have graduated from Ann Arbor since the establishment of coeducation, a party manager from no zelfish motive, but | only 533, or less than 30 per cent., have married. Of the graduates of ten years' party and subsequently of the Republican | Thus it appears that while now and then the mingling of young men and young women in college life may cause a hasty marriage, the general effect is to lessen the inclination toward matrimony. It is probable that statistics touching the large number of young people of both sexes thrown together in commercial and industrial establishments would show the same tendency, though in a less degree. The greater independence which women acquire through self-support, the less inclined are they accept offers of marriage

On what basis this will be done the Jour-

nal is not informed, but it notes, as a pre

liminary step, the giving of a concert with-

in a few days whose proceeds are to go to

grudge against Seward and Thurlow Weed, | this cause. It is a cause which deserves

Rev. Maximo Duty, rector of an Episcopal-church, colored, of Richmond, Va., is in a pretty pickle because he was indiscreet nough to keep a parish register in which he recorded, opposite the names, his persenal opinion of the respective members of his congregation. Some of these opinio were not complimentary. One brother was designated as "foxy," another as "selfconceited," another as under suspicion, and on. One sister was described as "igorant," another as unreliable, while third was tersely characterized as "no good." He kept this roll in his study, but, unfortunately, not under lock and key, and during his absence from the city on a recent occasion several of the female members investigated it, and on the basis of what they discovered stirred up such rumpus that Brother Duty seems likely to be without a congregation. The lesson of this incident, which applies to white pastors as well as black, is to keep his opinions of his flock to himself, or, at all events, to keep them locked up.

According to a publisher's announcement there is to be a "revival" of the "Rollo" ooks written by Jacob Abbott, father of the Rev. Lyman Abbott. These books were very popular in juvenile circles when they were first issued many years ago, and many hiddle-aged and elderly people will recall imperil the success of the mission by bur- them with pleasure. There is no doubt that

dening it with both his own and Mr. Weed's | Rollo, the boy of the series, is a little prig and the conversations stilted, or that information is dealt out in them in much heavier boluses than any writer would venture on in these days; nevertheless, there was a charm about the stories which children of the time felt. Perhaps it was because the young readers were not critical, having so few other books for youth to compare them with; perhaps they rather liked informaeven though but partially sugar coated. It has been the fashion in recent years with the younger writers who chanced across the Rollo books to ridicule them. It will be interesting to see whether in handsome edition, with many illustrations, the stories will have any interest for the modern child. There is reason to suspect that he is too sophisticated to care for them or too spoiled by a diet of fiction so weak that in comparison the Rollo series

> A gentleman who has given the matter some thought from a business point of view has concluded that telephones are on a wrong basis because, under the present system, a man who keeps "the wires hot" all the time and one who seldom telephones pay the same rate. This does not seem quite equitable. Therefore, the gentleman of an inquiring turn of mind thinks the telephone of the future will be paid for according to use-by meter measurement,

Another colored woman has died in an Eastern city who claimed to be 112 years old, and proved it by saying that she remembered George Washington. The trouble with the old "aunties" who were born slaves is that most of them have no records of their birth date, and when it comes to telling their age they are apt to guess

A Philadelphia paper boasts of a girl in that city who is "possessed of marvelous natural talents in reading music at sight," A "natural talent" in reading books at sight-that is, without the preliminaries of learning the alphabet and a few spelling lessons-would be a like phenomenon. The Philadelphia girl must indeed be a prodigy.

There are some advantages in living an inland city. One need never fear a tidal

THE HUMORISTS.

He Knew.

The Vicar-New, boys, what animal suppliou with boots and gives you meat to est? First Boy (promptly)-Father.

It Would Distress Her.

keeping?" "Why, it enables you to tell where your mone as gone to. she cried; "I never want

Depth.

Washington Star. "I'm afraid your friend is

"He ain't, ch?" said Colonel Stilwell, of Ken-"I want to tell you that if that man had as much liquor outside him as he can pu naide he'd be in danger of drowning."

Consolation.

oston Transcript Romeo-But how did you induce your father t give his consent? You know, you told me was deadly opposed to actors. Juliet-I know; but when I told him it was you he said perhaps it might not be so bad

Nothing to Say.

Chicago News. "Oi say, Mulligan, phwat koind av a foreigne that fillow peddlin' rugs?" "He's a Turk, me bye."

"Well, I talked to him fer niver a word hos he sphoken.' "Bedad, maybe, he's phwat they call an 'ur

speakable Turk.' " No Problem in His. Dey talks erbout race problems, But I ain't seen nary one; After I eats my 'possum I goes ter sleep in de sun. De only problem I knows on

Is cookin' the 'possum done! -Atlanta Constitution.

Why She Slept.

New York Weekly Housekeeper-You said that at Mrs. Workhard's you always got up in the morning without calling.

"You have not done that here." "No'm. You see, at Mrs. Workhard's the smell f the cookin' always waked me."

Home Testimony. Chicago Record-Herald. "What is it, Bobbie?"

school teacher. "That's wrong about man being the noblest "Oh. no it isn't. What made you think

was? "Well, my ma says she made pa what he is

The Newest Food. Use Bath Brick Biscuits-they're the best! They fill a void beneath your vest; You serve them cold and spread with glue-Good for the bath and toilet, too

Keep Bath Brick Biscuits on the floor: There's naught so good to prop a deor; B. B. B.'s-the best thing sold With which to kill a burglar hold.

Yes, you can have your money back If Bath Brick Biscuits warp or crack: The greatest thing beneath the sun-A hammer goes with every one.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS

The notorious Li Luen Ying has started native paper in Peking with the flowing name of Daily Imperial News. The Empress Dowager is the patron of this organ, and to the paper. The object of the journal is to retard reform In the exhibition case of the Chillicothe postoffice is a letter addressed to "The Big-

gest Fool in Chillicothe, Mo." Modesty has restrained any of those who have seen it from taking it, and for divers reasons the postmaster has not attempted to identify ts rightful owner and deliver it The receipts from the sale of Missouri' surplus poultry and eggs last year were \$17,000 greater than the receipts from the they are worth, and borrowed or declined.

State's surplus crops of corn, wheat, oats flax, timothy seed, clover seed, millet seed, cane seed, cotton seed, castor beans, tobacco, broom corn, hay and straw. There are some goldfish in Washington which belonged to the same family for the last fifty years, and they seem no bigger and no less vivacious to-day than they did when they first came into the owner's pos-

session. A few of the fish in the Royal Aquarium in St. Petersburg are known to be 150 years old. Ether and chloroform, so useful in sending men to sleep, have the very opposite effect on plants, which are stimulated to the greatest possible activity by these drugs. In Denmark and Germany advantage has been taken of this fact to force flowers in

rooms and glass houses and to make them bloom out of season. The results are said A Frenchman writing in Revue Bleue, Paris, regarding President Roosevelt as an orator, notes the following characteristics: "A discourse for him is a veritable struggle. He has no little paper at hand, nothing but his memory and will to aid him. He ne ites nor inprovises. His speeches are

parangue and preaching. In 1873 John Boyle, of Detroit, was rehe knew too much about the case. Since

that time he has read only the headlines of nurder "stories" in the daily newspapers. in order to be qualified for jury service when he should next be called upon to perform that exalted duty of citizenship. His opportunity came in a big trial last week, and he was rejected on account of age.

Senator Platt, of Connecticut, happened into a House committee room and found Congressman Metcalf, of California, reading. "A novel?" queried the Yankee, grave-"Yes." "Say, Metcalf, do you like detective stories-the ones with villains in The Californian showed him the title page of the book he had been perusing. It was a regular "Old Sleuth" affair. "So I," said Platt, and then the two states-

men began to discuss this particular brand

of literature. Mrs. Patti Lyle Collins, of the United States Postoffice Department, has won world-wide fame as a chirographical expert. She is proficient in languages, and can decipher even Servian, Samoan and Hungarian addresses. Aided by clerks, she handles 2,000 "dead" letters every day, and in one record year succeeded in forwarding 87 per cent. of the total number received. She is chief of the unmailable department, and is regarded by the government as al-

The Empress of Germany has three large rooms devoted to treasures of linen and lace for her own wear, and four seamstresses are always at work keeping the thousands of articles in order. Some of the pocket handkerchiefs are as costly as jewels. The Empress owns a dozen with Chantilly lace borders, which are worth \$125 each, and a still more valuable collection of fifteen odd handkerchiefs believed to be worth \$200 each. The Empress is an excellent judge of lace, and all her life has collected valuable specimens. Her colction of Venetian and Maltese lace is one of the finest in Europe.

A gentleman, late undergraduate of Oxford, who is compiling a book of interest to smokers, would be very much obliged for any recipes or anecdotes from brother smokers, says the Oxford University Isis. For example: Coloring a meerschaum, briar or clay; tobacco mixtures; cleaning & foul pipe; strange smokes; patent pipes; smoking and training; choosing a pipe; extracts from books, or any other hints of value to wooers of the "sovereign herb. As the work is a laber of love, and not a speculation, the advertiser is unable to offer any payment, but relies on the good fellowship of smokers to help him by sending their recipes or stories, and bringing this announcement to the notice of their friends. Address Smoke, care of the Isis, Bocardo Press, Oxford.

WISDOM OF CURRENT FICTION

She took on mighty few airs for a person in mournin'.-Lovey Mary. The people who keep out of scrapes are

not the people one loves .- Lady Rose's Daughter. One cannot be happy until he has learned

how, and for that one must suffer.-One's Womenkind. If we could only take chloroform for dif-

ficult tasks and wake to find them done. -His Daughter First. There is no such certainty of knowledge on all subjects as one holds at eighteen and

eighty.-Captain Macklin. What will it matter whether I am free or not free? I shall be alone! That is all a woman knows.-Lady Rose's Daughter. I don't think we injye other people's sufferin'. Hinnessy. It isn't acshally injye-

No man who is not an egotist, or worse, is ever sure of a woman's love till she has told it with her own lips .- His Daughter First.

ment. But we feel betther f'r it .- Mr. Doo-

"Hell," she said to him one evening, "is given up so reluctantly by those who don't expect to go there."-Love and the Soul

There's no hope this side of the grave for the man who knows it all. On the other side the devil doesn't want him-the Lord won't have him .- Adam Rush.

Some of us see the rosary of life only as separate beads, not noticing the divine constraining thread, and are taken by surprise when we come to the cross .- Moth and

Don't you go an' git sorry fer yerself. That's one thing I can't stand in nobody. There's always lots of other folks you kin be sorry fer 'stid of yerself. Ain't you proud you ain't got a harelip? Why, that thought is enough to keep me from ever gittin' sorry fer myself,-Lovey Mary. You have to pass the time away anyhow, and what better way is they than workin'

for them you like. Why, I knowed a gal, an' a mighty fine one she was, who knit socks for a feller she had took a fancy to. The feller died, but she went right ahead wi' her knittin' just the same. Now that didn't do the feller a mite of good, but it holp the gal up mightily.-Gabriel Tolliver.

THE KEEPING OF LENT.

Somewhat Worldly Rather Than Spiritual Observance. Harper's Weekly. Our generation is not irreligious, but the

prevailing tendency is to be more concerned about the conduct of life than about salvation. Perhaps we are rashly and ill-advisedly calm about salvation, but our interest in its tends to be indirect. We incline to the feeling that our immediate concern is to make the most and the best of our lives, and that if we do that, whatever follows will take care of itself. Our use of Lent is determined by this general sentiment. We don't so much try to square accounts and make direct and special progress towards heaven as to fit ourselves for the recurring duties of earth. And, of course. Lent gets observance chiefly from Our leisure class is nine-tenths and even the busiest women are better able to adapt their daily tasks to the lenten duties they undertake than most men are. Business does not stop for Lent, though when old Trinity calls Wall street to prayers many a man lays down his muck rake and heeds the invitation to his The usual concerns of life go on, the children go forth to school, the breadwinner goes to his desk or his bench, the breadmaker to her dough. The fixed employments and engagements do not budge, but the mistress of the house and the grown-up daughters can adapt their occupations somewhat to the season. When a enten service comes in the morning they can get to it if they chocse, and when Professor Darley lectures on "The Outlook for Civilization" their morning engagements Civilization" can be arranged to include him also. Readng clubs are particularly active in Lent. So are all other women's clubs, and what with the increased diffusion of ideas and the derate slackening of the social pace that gives more time for sleep and reflection, uch social intercourse as is left is not unlikely to be exceptionally remunerative. If all this does not seem like very strict ent keeping, it must be remembered that this is in the main a Protestant country, and that not more than one-fifth of our population belongs to either of the two irches that recognize Lent as a season

as convenience dictates. Sunday in the Olden Time.

which brings religious obligations. With

the other four-fifths lenten observances are

a matter of taste, to be taken for what

T. Trowbridge, in Atlantic Monthly, The mother, in her best black gown and with her foot stove, if the weather was cold, the father, freshly shaved, in his high black stock and equally uncomfortable tall black hat, and such of the sisters as were at home filled the two broad seats of our wagon, with perhaps one of us youngsters wedged in, though we preferred to walk in good weather; then the vehicle moved out of the front gate and joined the procession of carriages going in the same mpelled by the same plous duty. With the oot stove or without it went luncheons for he noonday hour, for the religious exercises were an all-day affair, with and afternoon services, and the Bible class and Sunday school in the interval which the minister took for rest between his sermons. It was not supposed that his hearers needed rest. There were sheds for the les, and the man who was kind to his easts usually put into his wagon with the family sandwiches a small bag of grain for his-team. The services began at 0 and were over at half past 3 unless the ngular mixture of conversation, political afternoon sermon was "lengthy," as it was very apt to be; five hours of doctrine and edification on which heaven was supposed to smile; five hours of light and su